

WEATHER
Cloudy tonight and
Wednesday

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Metal Quotations	
Silver	63 3/4
Copper	17 1/2

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WITH ENTIRE WEST IN THE GRIP COLD WAVE COLORADO TOWN HAS RECORD 54 DEGREES BELOW ZERO

(By Associated Press)
DENVER, Jan. 7.—An unofficial record at Steamboat Springs in northern Colorado states it was 54 degrees below zero last night. Other below zero records are: Denver, 18; Sheridan, 32; Flagstaff, 19; Santa Fe, 12; and Miles City, 30.
Citrus Crops Ruined
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7.—Showing a temperature of four to six degrees lower than the previous night, the cold of last night blasted all hopes of orange and lemon growers, who admit the citrus fruit losses will be extremely heavy. It is estimated the loss will be from ten to thirty millions. The crops will be from ten to twenty thousand carloads short.
Last year's crop netted the growers thirty-five millions, and eleven millions went to the railroads. This year the crop is estimated at fifty millions and probably half will be lost. The lowest temperature was at Pomona, 21 degrees above zero.
Salt Lake Has Troubles
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 7.—A water famine caused by frozen street mains continues here. Many schools, business houses and offices were closed because of the lack of heat. The health department is taking precautions to prevent an epidemic as a result of unsanitary conditions.
Forty-one degrees below zero was recorded at Schfield, Utah.
Cold in Oil District
BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 7.—Six degrees above zero was recorded at Canfield, Kern county, early this morning. Twenty-two was the coldest in the citrus tract.
Death in San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Huddled behind a pile of frozen refuse, James Clark, a stevedore, was found dead today from cold and exposure.

EXTREME COLD SNAP APPEARS TO BE BROKEN

MERCURY STARTS TO SLOWLY
ASCEND TO MARK THAT WILL
PERMIT COMFORT

From the appearance of the thermometer today it appears that the cold snap that has been in evidence for the past three days has been broken. Yesterday the mercury reached a point of eight degrees above zero, or two degrees less than the highest mark of the previous day. Today the extreme chilliness is not to be felt and it is evident that the mercury has again started to ascend to a mark that will permit more comfort for those who are forced to remain out of doors.
Plumbers have been called in several instances and in several instances it has been found necessary to thaw out frozen pipes several times in the same house. Bursting pipes have also contributed to the trouble and several residences have experienced deluges from this source.

DEPUTIES ARE INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH BONDS

OLD LAW IS STRICTLY ENFORCED BY NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Although never heretofore enforced there is a law upon the statute books of Nevada requiring that all peace officers, whether appointive or elective, to file bonds. This law was discovered by the new board of county commissioners yesterday and bonds were required from J. C. Peck, deputy constable, and E. M. Walsh, deputy deputy. Both officials secured the necessary bonds, the amount being \$2000 in both instances.

This is the first time in the history of Tonopah that appointive peace officers were required to file bonds. The move is a good one for it relieves the boardmen of the chief of police of responsibility for any action for which damages might be sought.

FOUR UTAH MINERS BURIED BY CAVE-IN

(By Associated Press)
BINGHAM, UT., Jan. 7.—A shift boss and three Greeks are buried in the underground workings of the United States Copper company's mine by a cave-in. One body has been recovered. There is no hope for the others to be rescued alive.

TEMPERATURE REPORT
Highest temperature 9; a year ago 38; lowest last night 2; a year ago 37.

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS NEVADA MADE INCREASE IN SILVER PRODUCTION DURING 1912

NO DECISION FIGHT BETWEEN TWO LOCAL MEN

W. B. SOLLENDER AND WILL WALKER SETTLE DIFFERENCES WITH FISTS

Right swings, uppercuts, short arm jabs, with but little blocking, marked the progress of a one-round battle this morning outside the city limits above the ball grounds. The participants were W. B. Solender and Will Walker. At the end the bout was declared a draw although both men claimed to have the best of the proceedings.

The fight argument was the result of Walker's interference in a fight last summer between Solender and another party. Walker, as a deputy chief of police, stopped the fight and incurred the enmity of Solender. The latter declared that as soon as Walker severed his connections with the police office, he would seek revenge.
This morning Solender hired an automobile and soon met Walker. The latter was invited to take a trip outside the city limits and promptly accepted the invitation. The trip was a joyous one. Walker and Solender were seated in the machine, with backs to each other. Not a word was spoken until the battle ground was reached. Then the hostilities opened. The men fought for several minutes and then suddenly walked. The men shook hands and it was agreed that they would dine together this evening at the Mizpah. The hostile attitude of the past six months was swept away and the fighters became friends again. The return trip was made with the two occupants of the machine conversing in a friendly manner, a contrast to the trip made to the battle field.

SCANLAN WILL SOON RETURN FROM EASTERN VISIT

SENATOR-ELECT FROM NYE COUNTY IS INTERVIEWED BY BOSTON PAPER

The Boston Globe, of a recent issue contains a lengthy article concerning Senator-elect M. J. Scanlan, who is visiting his parents at Woburn, Mass. The article carries the Woburn date line and reads as follows:

When the senate of the state of Nevada meets on the third Monday in January, its membership of 22 will include a solitary representative of the socialist party, Martin J. Scanlon of Tonopah, representing the Nye county district, a district that comprises 18,000 square miles, more than twice the area of the state of Massachusetts.

Senator Scanlon is a Woburn boy, born here in 1878, son of James Scanlon, who for 42 years has been employed at the glass works in Montvale. The senator and his wife, the latter a native of Oregon whom he married in San Diego, Cal., and their two children are visiting his parents, who reside on Hill street, Montvale.
Young Mr. Scanlon is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in Company G, 5th Massachusetts volunteers. In 1899 he went west, going first to Utah, and then to Montana, locating at Great Falls. The year following he sought the gold fields of Alaska and then went to Mexico, where he followed mining in the state of Sonora. From Mexico he went to Arizona and again to Montana.

It was not until he had settled down in Nevada that he began to study politics seriously. The arguments of socialist leaders appealed to him and the more he studied the more firmly he was convinced of the justice of the principles involved. Two years ago he ran for the assembly, equivalent to a house of representatives, but was defeated. At the recent election the senatorial ticket comprised two socialists, two democrats and two republicans. Scanlon, socialist, and one of the two democrats were elected, the former's plurality being 60.

Nevada's legislative body consists of a senate of 22 members and an assembly of 34 members. There will be one socialist in each branch. Members are elected for four-year terms. Under the state law legislative sessions can last but 60 days although extra sessions may be called. The legislator's pay is \$10 per diem. Nevada has a republican governor elected two years ago, but the state went democratic in the recent election, the senate and assembly being largely democratic.

Senator Scanlon says the socialistic doctrine is gaining adherents rapidly in the west. He says that the mining industry is regaining the position it held before the panic in 1907. Nevada, he says, is endeavoring to improve its school conditions. A vote was passed by the legislature last year to furnish free textbooks to the school children, but the act was vetoed by the governor. He looks to see a similar law carried through successfully this year. In his opinion woman suffrage in Nevada is only a question of time. The act has passed one legislature and it is probable that it will be re-enacted this year. Then it must go to the people for ratification.

Senator and Mrs. Scanlon and their children will remain here until after New Years, but will return to their far western home in time for the legislative session at Carson City.

CALIFORNIA HAS BUT LITTLE USE FOR LEGISLATURE

THROUGH ENFORCEMENT OF INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM
LAWMAKERS ARE IDLE

(By Associated Press)
SACRAMENTO, Jan. 7.—The people by vote in California are doing their own legislation at the present session, according to a form now used in the introduction of bills, the words "In the senate and assembly represented" being scratched out by the advice of legal experts who argue that under the initiative and referendum the people are practically acting as legislators. The senate transacted little business beyond confirming the appointment of employees. The assembly held a brief session but no business was transacted except the receipt of a number of petitions.

TOTAL METAL OUTPUT IS OVER THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS AND BEATS THE RECORD SET IN YEAR 1911

The total metal yield from ores mined in Nevada during 1912, according to preliminary figures by V. C. Helges, of the United States geological survey, was valued at nearly \$35,500,000, which is a little over 7 per cent greater than the value for 1911.

The gold output forms the largest part, or 37 1/2 per cent, of the total value; copper nearly 34 1/2 per cent, silver slightly in excess of 23 per cent, and lead and zinc each over 2 per cent. The Goldfield mines produced more ore but less gold in 1912, and this with decreased output from the National and Seven Troughs districts was the principal cause of a decrease in total gold production of about 25 per cent from the yield of \$18,193,397 in 1911. The mill at the National mine was burned early in September, and work was delayed at Seven Troughs by damage from a cloudburst in July. The Goldfield Consolidated, according to published reports, was producing about 30,000 tons of ore a month, but the recovery from ore treated decreased from \$25.98 a ton in January to \$12.13 in September. The Manhattan and Round Mountain districts and mines in the Fairview district increased their gold yield in 1912. The Aurora and Rexal districts and the new district of Rochester, in Humboldt county, are expected to add to the future gold output. The Nevada gold output for 1912 is estimated at about \$13,500,000.

There has been a steady increase in the annual silver output of Nevada since 1901, when production began at the Tonopah mines. In 1912 the producers of Tonopah increased the yield of ore from about 8000 tons to nearly 12,000 tons weekly, but the average silver content per ton decreased. The new Tonopah Belmont mill at the mine began crushing ore in July, and a new 150-ton cyanide plant was erected for the West End mine and operated the last half of the year. A new 10-stamp mill at the MacNamara mine has its initial run in January. The estimated 5 per cent increase in the silver output of Nevada, from \$3,184,601 ounces in 1911 to about \$3,840,000 ounces in 1912 was due to lead ore shipments from Pioche, in Lincoln county. There was much activity in the Comstock district of Storey county. The Yellow Jacket and Mexican mills were operated the entire year, and a new cyanide plant was completed for the Ophir mine and operated in October.

An increase estimated at 17 per cent in the production of copper, from 47,377,518 pounds in 1911, to about 79,000,000 pounds in 1912, is due to the new smelter which started operations early in 1912 at Thompson on copper ores produced chiefly from the Mason Valley and Nevada Douglas properties, in the Verington district. High-grade copper matte was shipped from this plant to Garfield, Utah, for conversion. It is reported that converters for the production of blister copper will be built in 1913 at Thompson. The Nevada Consolidated mines at Ely produced daily from 10,000 to 14,000 tons of low-grade copper ore, which was concentrated and then smelted at McGill. One unit of the Nevada Consolidated concentrator was devoted to the daily treatment of about 1600 tons of Giroux copper ores. The labor strike of 26 days curtailed production to some extent at these mines.

Mines in the Pioche district of Lincoln county and the Yellow Pine district of Clark county furnished the largest part of the lead production, which is estimated to have increased from 2,263,657 pounds in 1911 to nearly 19,000,000 pounds in 1912. The adjustment of litigation at Pioche resulted in increased ore production in that camp, along with the completion of a railroad spur to the Bullionville tailing dump, which furnished from 12 to 15 cars daily. About 300 tons of iron-manganese ore, containing small quantities of lead and silver, was shipped daily from the Prince mines, and 190 tons from the Day-Bristol mines. The mines of the Yellow Pine district produced an increased quantity of lead ore and concentrates, the largest yield in the history of the district.

All records of zinc production in Nevada were broken by the output of the Yellow Pine district in 1912, when nearly 12,000,000 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter) was produced. This is an increase of about 232 per cent over the production of 1911, when only 3,548,032 pounds of spelter was reported. The chief producer was the Yellow Pine mine, which is equipped with the only concentrator in the district. The Potosi and others also contributed. Nevada mines produced a greater tonnage of gold, silver, copper, lead,

and zinc ore in 1912, but it was probably not over 1 per cent greater than the output of 1911, which aggregated 4,132,721 tons.

MASSEY IS BACK IN THE HARNESS PRACTICING LAW

WILL NOT RETURN TO WASHINGTON TO COMPLETE REST OF HIS SERVICE

Senator W. A. Massey, who says he feels better than for years past, has stepped back into the old harness and again began the practice of law after his return Monday from Washington, D. C. He left Washington December 20, stopped in New York where he experienced all the joys of a howling blizzard which blocked all surface traffic until Xmas eve, and went to Los Angeles, remaining there until New Year's eve, since when he was in San Francisco until Saturday.

The senate this session, Senator Massey states, is considering no legislation which it does not absolutely have to consider, its time from 1:30 to 6 o'clock each day being taken up with the Archbald impeachment proceedings, leaving but an hour and a half for regular legislation.

He is of the opinion that his 500,000-acre land grant bill, giving the state government land to be sold for the benefit of the university thus encouraging the settling up of agricultural districts, could be pushed through to its passage if a personal fight was carried on in the committee and before the senate. The bill he introduced to quiet title to town lots in Lovelock, Winnemucca and Elko, comprising the business portions of these cities, apparently has a good chance of passage. Another bill of great importance is one to protect locators of mining claims upon land within the boundaries of railroad land grants. Senator Massey has been informed the railroad would approve of a measure to prevent conflicts hereafter. The bill would prevent railroads from gaining title to land upon which mineral claims have been fully located.

Dwight Jones of Reno, Senator Massey's secretary, will remain in Washington as secretary of the committee on mines and mining until the end of the session. He has been 17 years in Washington, as secretary of Senator Nixon and assistant secretary to Senator Platt.

Senator Pittman, who will succeed Senator Massey, will leave for Washington during the latter part of this month. As soon as the legislature formally elects Senator Pittman to the office for which he was the choice of the people at the recent election the senator will take his departure.

DICK DAVIS IS HANDLING MOTIONS OF COUNTY DADS

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SPEND
THE DAY ALLOWING
MONTHLY BILLS

Nye county's new board of commissioners received their first introduction to the regular batch of county and town bills this morning and spent the greater part of the day investigating, auditing, approving and allowing the various claims.

Dick Davis, the patriarch of the board, has been elected as chairman and is handling motions with such agility and dispatch that it would appear he had served a life time in that capacity, instead of but two days.

The board has taken no action as yet as to the various contracts to be awarded for this year, but it is presumed this business will be transacted late today or possibly tomorrow. Among the awards to be made are the contracts for supplies for various county institutions, county and town printing, cleaning the Tonopah streets, health officer for Tonopah and the matron for county hospital.